

CD NO.

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

WORKERS' EDUCATION UNDER THE CHINESE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT

Most of the chapter is devoted to the methods of carrying out the resolutions adopted at the All-China Educational Workers' Conference, held in Peiping in December 1949. The resolutions are: (1) the establishment of the Chinese People's University during the first half of 1950; and (2) the establishment of workers' and peasants' accelerated-course middle schools, in accordance with Chapter 5 of the Common Program.

For further information on workers' education, see

the "Decisions to Reform the Educational System of China," as published in the Shanghai Ts Kung Pao, 4 October 1951. The decisions were promulgated to correct many faults which the educational system of China originally possessed, most important of which was that workers' and peasants' accelerated-course schools and spare-time schools did not have status in the old educational system. The decisions were promulgated to help schools of different levels to "have a mutually integrated system to assist in raising the cultural level of the broad masses of working people, in raising the educational level of worker and peasant cadres, and in hastening national reconstruction."

The information from Chapter 10 follows:

- 1 -

STATE	X NAVY	X NSRB	DISTRIBUTION							
ARMY	X AIR	X FBI								

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Establish Accelerated-Course Schools

Chairman Mao's On People's Democratic Dictatorship states: "The people's state is for the protection of the people. Once they have a people's state, the people then have the possibility of applying democratic methods on a nationwide and comprehensive scale to educate and reform themselves so that they may be rid of the influence of domestic and foreign reactionaries."

We well understand that China is a poor and underdeveloped country, that the working class is composed of poor farmers and handicraft workers, and that, although the working class has developed a high political consciousness and constituted the pioneers of the revolution during the long period of the reactionary regime, it has, however, been saturated with a certain degree of reactionary influence of the old society. Therefore, despite winning its own political power and becoming the master of the new society under the Chinese Communist Party, the working class must undergo education and reform to rid itself of destructive habits and ideologies of the old society, to increase its political consciousness, and to raise its cultural level and working ability so that it may be more capable of leading the people.

Regarding the cultural and educational policy of the People's government, Article 41, Chapter 5, of the Common Program states:

"The culture and education of the People's Republic of China are New Democratic, that is, national, scientific, and popular. The main tasks of the cultural and educational work of the People's government shall be the raising of the cultural level of the people, training of personnel for national construction work, liquidating of feudal, compradore, fascist ideology, and developing the ideology of serving the people."

Regarding the education of workers, Article 47 of the Common Program reads:

"To meet the widespread needs of revolutionary work and national construction work, universal education shall be carried out, middle and higher education shall be strengthened, technical education shall be stressed, the education of workers during their spare time and education of cadres who are at their posts shall be strengthened, and revolutionary political education shall be accorded to both young and old-style intellectuals in a planned and systematic manner."

The Central People's Government is, at present, pursuing the work of establishing the New Democratic education in accordance with the cultural and educational policy as stipulated in the Common Program. Consequently, the All-China Educational Workers' Conference, held in Peiping in December 1949, adopted (1) the Resolution Concerning the Establishment of the Chinese People's University During the First Half of 1950; and (2) the Resolution Concerning the Universal Establishment of Workers' and Peasants' Accelerated-Course Middle Schools.

In summarizing the work accomplished at the conference, Ch'ien Chun-jui, Deputy Minister of Education, said:

"This conference has been a great success. Because we know the general conditions in various localities and the existing problems and experiences in the new and old liberated areas, we have obtained unanimous approval of the educational program to be carried out during the first half of 1950. It includes the establishment of the Chinese People's University, the establishment of workers' and peasants' accelerated-course middle schools the reforming of the Peiping Normal College, and the ideological remolding of intellectuals.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

"A long struggle is required in the development of education in the People's Republic of China. Like new politics and new economy, China's new education was started 20 years ago in the old liberated areas. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's cultural and educational policy, great progress has been made toward the education of the masses, the ideological remolding of the intellectuals, and the primary education in rural areas. This new-type education is national, scientific, and popular in principle. It coordinates theory with practice. Its aim is to offer service to the people, i.e., workers, peasants, and soldiers, and then to offer service to the national revolution and construction work.

"The experiences gained in the old liberated areas are the products of a long struggle. Our education must be based on the Common Program, taking into consideration the useful experiences gained from the new and old education, and especially the experiences of the advanced Soviet educational methods. We must establish the New Democratic education by means of raising the cultural level of the people, training personnel for national construction work, liquidating feudal, compradore, fascist ideology, and developing the ideology of serving the people."

"The program of establishing the Chinese People's University, as decided on by the Government Administration Council, must be the starting point of a new education for youths and intellectuals, including worker-peasant youths and cadres who will help build up a new China, in accordance with the advanced Soviet educational experiences.

"The plan of establishing the workers' and peasants' accelerated-course middle schools, decided at this conference, is an extremely important one. Among military units, government agencies, organized people's bodies, and schools, the accelerated-course schools must be set up for the young workers and peasants, especially for those youths who have heretofore participated in a long revolutionary struggle, and for the old worker-peasant cadres. These worker-peasant cadres are the most precious treasure in our fatherland. We must be responsible for their training so that they may develop into intellectuals and take on the responsibility of various construction work. In the same manner, we must establish spare-time, supplementary-study schools for a large number of workers.

"Furthermore, we must prepare to launch a nationwide anti-illiteracy campaign. Chairman Mao has said: 'The first requisite for the establishment of a new China is to educate the 80 percent of the population who are illiterate. We must endeavor to fulfill this condition by launching a nationwide literacy or 'characters-learning' campaign in 1951. The worker-peasant masses, endowed with cultural and educational background, will become the weapon for various struggles and construction work and for solidifying and developing the People's Democratic Dictatorship. Teaching materials for literacy education must be prepared everywhere; teachers must be organized from among the masses to expand the literacy campaign during 1951.

"The educational aim of the new China is based on the correct synthesis of popular and high-standard educational principles. It emphasizes a popular and high standard of education for workers, peasants, and soldiers, and includes the expansion of education for children. Based on these educational principles, we hope that the literacy education and basic political, cultural, and scientific education will be gradually raised to a higher scientific and political level."

People's University Enrolls Workers

For educating a large number of new-type intellectuals, the Central People's Government has decided to recruit workers into the Chinese People's University. The total number of workers to be enrolled into the first-term classes will be 763 from various localities of China. According to a Hsin-hua She dispatch of 6 January 1950, the number of workers allowed for enrollment was publicized in a joint

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

notice issued on 3 January 1950 by the Ministries of Heavy Industry, Fuel Industry, Textile Industry, Light Industries, Railways; Posts, Telegraph, and Telephone; and Communications and the All-China Federation of Labor (ACFL). The notice reads as follows:

"For educating a great number of new-type intellectuals to fulfill the needs of the national construction, the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government has decided that some workers will be admitted to the first-term classes to be trained as 'backbone' cadres in various construction agencies of the country. The ACFL, the Ministry of Heavy Industry, and other ministries mentioned above will recruit students from the various administrative regions as follows:

Northeast

A total of 219 workers -- 80 for the heavy industries, 20 for the light industries, 60 for the fuel industries, 10 for the textile industries, 30 for the railways, 10 for communications, and 9 for the posts, telegraph, and telephone.

North China

A total of 210 workers -- 70 for the heavy industries, 20 for the light industries, 50 for the fuel industries, 35 for the textile industries, 20 for the railways, 16 for communications, and 9 for the posts, telegraph, and telephone.

Northwest China

A total of 40 workers -- 10 for the heavy industries, 5 for the light industries, 10 for the fuel industries, 10 for the textile industries, and 5 for communications.

East China

A total of 174 workers -- 20 for the heavy industries, 30 for the light industries, 35 for the fuel industries, 50 for the textile industries, 20 for the railway, 20 for communications, and 9 for the posts, telegraph, and telephone.

Central-South China

A total of 110 workers -- 25 for the heavy industries, 15 for the light industries, 20 for the fuel industries, 20 for the textile industries, 20 for communications, and 10 for the railways.

The total number of workers assigned to the heavy industries will therefore amount to 205; for light industries, 90; for communications, 175; for textile industries, 125; for railways, 70; for communications, 71; and for posts, telegraph, and telephone, 27; bringing the grand total to 763 workers.

Nan-fang University Adds Workers' College

Nan-fang University has added a workers' college to its educational institutions. The college will endeavor to train new worker cadres and to raise the cultural level of old worker cadres. The number to be admitted into the first-term classes has been temporarily fixed at 500. Part of this number are to be

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

recommended by various governmental agencies; others are to be sent from various factories and enterprises under the auspices of municipal trade union preparatory committees. Each term will last 6 months. All students sent from publicly operated factories or enterprises will receive 50 percent of their normal basic wages. All students from privately operated factories or enterprises are entitled to return to their jobs at the end of the course. Financial aid will be given when necessary. Free board, lodging, uniforms, and stationery will be provided by the university.

- E N D -

- 5 -

CONFIDENTIAL